Station from June through September. Several examples were taken on *Portulaca oleracea* L., VI-16-1923 (H. J. Reinhard). Other specimens were collected recently on the sides of screen cages in fields where this plant was abundant.

Tyloderma baridia Lec.—Adults are extremely abundant on the ground beneath *Oenothera laciniata* Hill, during the spring months. The larvae feed on the roots of this plant. Adults, sometimes in large numbers, often invade houses during late fall.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF CISSITES (Meloidae)

The recent summary of distributional records of *Cissites* published by Enns (1958, Coleopterists' Bull., vol. 12, pp. 61-64) prompted me to review the records of the genus that I have accumulated during the past few years, and I take this opportunity to add them to Dr. Enns' lists of localities. I wish to thank the collectors and the curators of the various institutional collections mentioned below for making this material available to me.

Cissites auriculata (Champion). Most of the localities from which *auriculata* has been recorded lie within the tropical zone of México and Central America, although previously published records from the southern end of the Mexican Plateau (Guadalajara, Jalisco, and Tehuacán, Puebla) demonstrate that the species is also able to withstand temperate conditions. In addition, I have records of two females from the northern part of the plateau, in Nuevo Leon: one from El Diente, October 1957, H. Ramírez; and the other labeled Monterrey, April 28, 1954. Both specimens are in the collection of the Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey. Mr. Jean Mathieu, a member of the staff of the Instituto, tells me that El Diente is a large toothlike boulder 4 miles southwest of Monterrey that has become a familiar landmark. He describes the vegetation at El Diente, which lies in a canyon, as considerably more mesic than usual for the Monterrey region. The records from Nuevo Leon extend the known range of *auriculata* in eastern México some 475 miles northward (from Almolonga, Veracruz). Other Mexican records are represented by single specimens from: Jalastoc, Morelos, November 30, 1957, F. Mendoza; Mesa de San Diego, Puebla, April 10, 1953, Riess; Cotaxtla, Veracruz, April 10, 1956, Ortega; Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, July 12, 1955, P. & C. Vaurie; Río Papagayo, Guerrero, January 5, 1948, S. & D. Mulaik; and Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, August 20, 1952, M. Alvarez del Toro. The specimens from Morelos, Puebla, and Veracruz are in the collection of the Rockefeller Foundation Agricultural Program in México, at Chapingo, México; the specimen from Oaxaca is in the American Museum of Natural History; and the rest are in my collection.

Cissites maculata (Swederus). There is little to add to Enns' account of the distribution of this species except to point out that in the West Indies there are published records for the islands of Puerto Rico and Dominica (see Selander and Bouseman, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., *in press,* for a summary of all West Indian records). Records of specimens of *maculata* in my collection are as follows: Ascushinga, Córdoba, Argentina, January 1953, J. Foerster, 2; Nova Teutonia, Santa Catarina, Brasil, December 17 and 20, 1955, F. Plaumann, 2; Obados, Pará, Brasil, 1; Hacienda María Sancuratambo, 3000 ft., Cosnipata Valley, Cusco, Perú, February 27, 1952, tropical jungle, F. Woytkowski, 1.—Richard B. Selander, *University of Illinois, Urbana.*